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DIVULGUÉ EN VERTU DE LA LAI – RENSEIGNMENTS NON CLASSIFIÉS

RCAS EARC

Lt Darveau

EO 013.02 Teaching Point B

Perform Force Protection

Ref: B-GL-371-004/FP-001, Duties at the Regimental Headquarters and the Gun Position

2 x 50 mins

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Principals of Camouflage

- MTPs
- 1. General Principals
- 2. Camouflage Materials

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General

- Camouflage is the use of concealment and disguise to minimize the possibility of detection and/or identification.
- Instructions on camouflage must be included in unit SOPs

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General Principals

- Choice of Position
  - From the point of view of camouflage, the best position is one which offers flash cover, concealed routes and maximum cover from observation.
  - A unit is thus first concealed and then is disguised in that concealed position.

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General Principals (cont)

- <u>Camouflage Discipline</u>
  - Camouflage discipline involves the avoidance of revealing a position to the enemy by carelessness or by unnecessary changes to the natural surroundings.
  - It must be strictly enforced as follows:
    - a. Do not make changes to existing vegetation or previous construction.
    - b. Do not make fresh marks on the landscape.
    - c. Hide all spoil or debris by covering it or disposing of it in a location where it does not reveal the position.
    - d. Conceal blast marks by covering them with camouflage nets, hessian or natural material.
    - e. Do not reveal the positing by smoke, exposed reflective surfaces such as shaving mirrors, unnecessary light, excessive noise and equipment such as unpainted ammunition boxes left in the open.

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General Principals(cont)

- Disguise
  - When it is impossible to fully conceal equipment, e.g., deployments in the open during the winter, effective use of camouflage materials will still enable the unit to disguise itself so that it cannot be identified as artillery.

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Camouflage Materials

- General
  - Camouflage construction is used to blend equipment and personnel with the surroundings; therefore, maximum use should be made of natural materials.
  - Artificial materials similar to the surroundings are the next most valuable.
  - Even when they differ from the surroundings, their use is still valuable in concealing the nature of the unit to the enemy.

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Camouflage Materials (cont)

- Natural Material
  - This material provides the best camouflage as it matches local colours and textures.
  - For best results, cut foliage must be matched to its surroundings and placed in a natural position with the tops upright, the tips of the branches out and the leaves with their upper surface facing up.
  - Care must be taken to hide signs of cutting by using lower branches from scattered trees or trees from the inside of copses and by covering over stumps with soil.
  - When natural camouflage begins to wither, it must be changed immediately.

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Camouflage Materials (cont)

- Artificial Material
  - This material includes camouflage nets, wire netting, hessian, scrim and various types of camouflage/IR paints.
  - The most commonly used item is the camouflage net, scrimmed to match the landscape and the season of the year.

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Camouflage Materials (cont)

- Artificial Materials (cont)
  - Camouflage nets may be erected in either of the following manners:
    - a. Draped - A heavily scrimmed net is thrown over the vehicle or other piece of equipment that is to be hidden. By the use of small sticks, branches or surrounding trees, etc., the net is shaped to distort the outline of the equipment.
    - b. Framework – This method can be used with any other type of net and is best suited to towed artillery equipment. By means of poles and guy wires, the net is held tight over the equipment allowing work to be carried out beneath.

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Leaving the Position

- Air photographs of a littered area may reveal to the enemy the type of weapon or equipment used by a unit, the approximate strength of the unit and the route by which the unit left the area.
- On leaving a position, spade and weapon pits should be filled, dumps and trenches closed and garbage hidden or destroyed.

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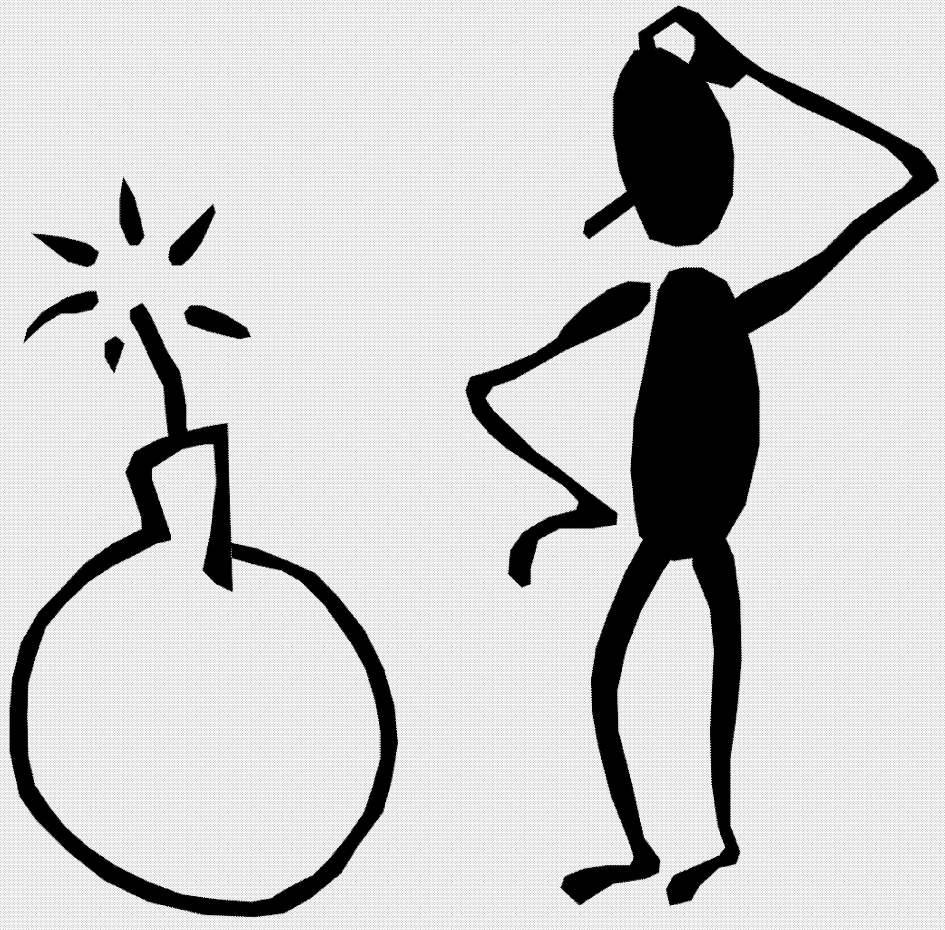
QUESTIONS



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